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fruit and vegetables. Books and new journals may be admitted. Mail packages from infected ports not admitted. The local authorities shall keep a list of all persons allowed to land coming from an infected locality and subject to ten days' observation.

ITALY.—August 30. The port of Rostov on the Don declared cholera infected.

NETHERLANDS.—August 28. Taganrog declared cholera infected and five days' quarantine imposed.

NORWAY.—August 31. The Russian governments of Tambov, the Don Province and the city of Rostov, Astrakhan, Ufa, and Simbirsk declared cholera infected. Vessels arriving at ports in Norway with cholera on board shall repair to the quarantine station of Odderoen, near Christiansand.

ROUMANIA.—August 22. Entry from the Kirghis Steppe and Astrakhan is permitted to wash clothing, rags, and used clothing, etc., after disinfection of the same by means of steam. Pressed rags are admitted if packed in close bales and if they have been previously disinfected. When these requirements have not been complied with, sulphur disinfection shall be performed.

TURKEY.—August 29. Arrivals from Theodosia are subject at the lazaretto of Sinope to five days' disinfection. Vessels without passengers which come from Russia and which are subject only to medical inspection with disinfection of effects of crew, may carry out those measures on board and be admitted to the port of Trapezunt, provided (1) that they carry a certificated disinfecting apparatus operating with steam under pressure, and that the local authorities certify to the safety of intercourse, and (2) that they be provided with bath facilities for the crew. The prescribed shower bath shall be performed under the oversight of the sanitary officers.

PLAGUE.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—August 4. Arrivals from Port Said subject to quarantine at Orissa.

EGYPT.—August 25. Arrivals from Adalia subject to plague regulations.

TURKEY.—August 22. Arrivals from Adalia subject to medical inspection at the first Ottoman port provided with a sanitary physician.

ALGERIA.

Deratization in ports.

The following is taken from the *Bulletin Sanitaire Bimensuelle*, Algiers, July 31:

Algiers.—July 16 to 31, 1908. Rodents taken by the maritime sanitary service 1,580; examined by the laboratory of health, 197; result negative. Classification of rats: *Mus norvegicus*, 137; *rattus*, 19; *musculus*, 22.

BARBADOS.

Report from Bridgetown—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions—Quarantine against Trinidad raised.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Urquhart reports, September 12:

Week ended September 12. Bills of health issued to 7 vessels, with a total of 7 passengers and 271 members of crews. Sanitary condition of vessels, passengers, and crews good. Two vessels were fumigated.

Sanitary conditions remain good, no quarantinable diseases being reported for the week for the port or island.

Quarantine against Trinidad, maintained since June on account of plague, raised this week, that place having been officially declared free from infection.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Plague and smallpox—Summary of smallpox in 1908—Spread of smallpox along railway lines.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, August 31:

Two weeks ended August 30. Vessels inspected and received bills of health: August 17, the British steamship *Thespis*, for New Orleans, in coffee cargo, with no passengers and no change in the personnel of the crew; August 19 the British steamship *Voltaire*, for New York, with coffee cargo, with no change in the crew personnel and with 19 cabin and 3 steerage passengers from this port, and with 26 cabin and 25 steerage passengers in transit; August 21 the German steamship *Corrientes*, for New York, with no change in the crew personnel, and in cargo of coffee, with 2 cabin and 1 steerage passengers; August 22 the British steamship *Norse Prince*, for New Orleans, in cargo of coffee, with no passengers, and no change in the crew; August 25 the British steamship *Afghan Prince*, for New York, in cargo of coffee, with 3 cabin passengers and no change in the crew, and August 28 the British steamship *Queen Eleanor*, for New York, in cargo of coffee, with no passengers and no change in the personnel of the crew.

All vessels lay in the open bay while in port.

Press reports indicate an extension of the epidemic of smallpox in Rio de Janeiro from that city to many of the stations along the Central Railway of Brazil, the line leading directly to São Paulo and indirectly to Santos. The outbreak of this disease in Santos and São Paulo is directly traceable to the infection from this city, which is, apart from railway communication, in daily communication with Santos by steamships of many lines.

Mortality in Rio de Janeiro.—Week ended August 23, 1908. Total estimated population, 811,443. Total deaths, 666. Smallpox caused 365 deaths. There were no cases or deaths of yellow fever. One case of plague and 651 cases of smallpox were reported. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião 485 cases of smallpox and 1 case of plague under treatment; in the Hospital Engenho de Dentro there were 144 cases of smallpox under treatment, and in the Hospital Paulo Candido 184 convalescents from smallpox.

Statistics of smallpox in Rio de Janeiro, 1908.—In my weekly report dated August 6, 1908, I gave the figures of the present epidemic of smallpox in this city up to and including the week ended August 2, 1908. There was a total to that date of 5,584 cases and 2,449 deaths. Since that date the figures have been as follows: Week ended August 9, 687 cases, 242 deaths; week ended August 16, 738 cases, 268 deaths; week ended August 23, 751 cases, 365 deaths.

(See Public Health Reports, September 11, 1908, page 1307.)